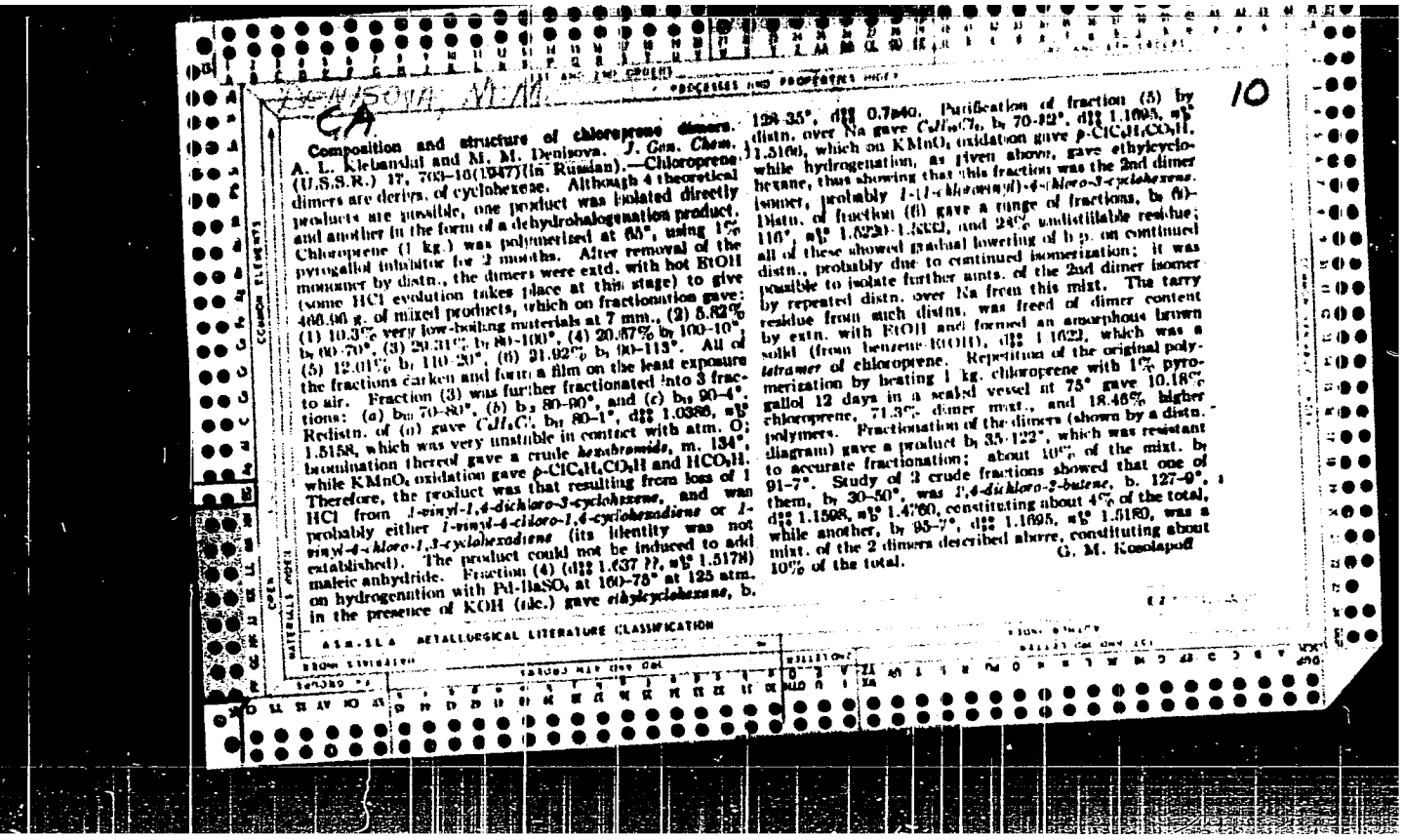

CA

10

Composition and structure of chloroprene dimers. A. L. Klebanskiĭ and M. M. Denisova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 703–16(1947)(in Russian).—Chloroprene dimers are derivs. of cyclohexene. Although 4 theoretical products are possible, one product was isolated directly and another in the form of a dehydrohalogenation product. Chloroprene (1 kg.) was polymerized at 65°, using 1% pyrogallol inhibitor for 2 months. After removal of the monomer by distn., the dimers were extd. with hot EtOH (some HCl evolution takes place at this stage) to give 466.96 g. of mixed products, which on fractionation gave: (1) 10.5% very low-boiling materials at 7 mm., (2) 5.82% b$_5$ 60–70°, (3) 20.31% b$_5$ 80–100°, (4) 20.67% b$_5$ 100–10°, (5) 12.01% b$_5$ 110–20°, (6) 31.02% b$_5$ 90–115°. All of the fractions darken and form a film on the least exposure to air. Fraction (3) was further fractionated into 3 fractions: (*a*) b$_{10}$ 70–80°, (*b*) b$_5$ 80–90°, and (*c*) b$_{10}$ 90–4°. Redistn. of (*a*) gave C_8H_9Cl, b$_{10}$ 80–1°, d_4^{25} 1.0386, n_D^{25} 1.5158, which was very unstable in contact with atm. O; bromination thereof gave a crude *hexabromide*, m. 134°, while $KMnO_4$ oxidation gave *p*-$ClC_6H_4CO_2H$ and HCO_2H. Therefore, the product was that resulting from loss of 1 HCl from *1-vinyl-1,4-dichloro-3-cyclohexene*, and was probably either *1-vinyl-4-chloro-1,4-cyclohexadiene* or *1-vinyl-4-chloro-1,3-cyclohexadiene* (its identity was not established). The product could not be induced to add maleic anhydride. Fraction (4) (d_4^{25} 1.037 ??, n_D^{25} 1.5178) on hydrogenation with Pd-$BaSO_4$ at 160–75° at 125 atm. in the presence of KOH (dic.) gave *ethylcyclohexane*, b. 128–35°, d_4^{25} 0.7940. Purification of fraction (5) by distn. over Na gave $C_8H_{10}Cl_2$, b$_5$ 70–82°, d_4^{25} 1.1095, n_D^{25} 1.5160, which on $KMnO_4$ oxidation gave *p*-$ClC_6H_4CO_2H$, while hydrogenation, as given above, gave ethylcyclohexane, thus showing that this fraction was the 2nd dimer isomer, probably *1-(1-chlorovinyl)-4-chloro-3-cyclohexene*. Distn. of fraction (6) gave a range of fractions, b$_5$ 60–110°, n_D^{25} 1.4920–1.5300, and 24% undistillable residue; all of these showed gradual lowering of b.p. on continued distn., probably due to continued isomerization; it was possible to isolate further amts. of the 2nd dimer isomer by repeated distn. over Na from this mixt. The tarry residue from such distns. was freed of dimer content by extn. with EtOH and formed an amorphous brown solid (from benzene-EtOH), d_4^{25} 1.1022, which was a *tetramer* of chloroprene. Repetition of the original polymerization by heating 1 kg. chloroprene with 1% pyrogallol 12 days in a sealed vessel at 75° gave 10.18% chloroprene, 71.3% dimer mixt., and 18.46% higher polymers. Fractionation of the dimers (shown by a distn. diagram) gave a product b$_5$ 35–122°, which was resistant to accurate fractionation; about 10% of the mixt. b$_5$ 91–7°. Study of 2 crude fractions showed that one of them, b$_5$ 30–50°, was *3,4-dichloro-2-butene*, b. 127–9°, d_4^{25} 1.1568, n_D^{25} 1.4760, constituting about 4% of the total, while another, b$_5$ 95–7°, d_4^{25} 1.1695, n_D^{25} 1.5180, was a mixt. of the 2 dimers described above, constituting about 10% of the total.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BANNIKOV, Andrey Grigor'yevich; DENISOVA, Mariya Nikolayevna; RUBAKOVA, N.T., redaktor; TSIRUL'NITSKIY, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Sketches of the biology of amphibians; a manual for teachers and students in departments of natural history] Ocherki po biologii zemnovodnykh; posobie dlia uchitelei i studentov fakul'tetov estestvoznaniia. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1956. 165 p. (MIRA 9:8)
(Amphibia)

DENISOVA, M.N., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "~~Particularities~~ Peculiarities of post-embryonic development of open- and closed-nesting birds and problems of the evolution of types of nest building." Mosk, 1958, 18 pp (Moskovskiy Oblast Pedagogical Inst im N.K. Krupskaya. Chair of Zoology) (KL, 23-58, 104)

DENISOVA, M.N.

Growth of nidicolous, nidifugous and siminidifugous birds.
Uch. zap. Mosk. un. no.197:165-181 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Birds) (Growth)

DENISOVA, M.N.

One day's activity of some sandpipers in the North. Ornitologiia no.4: 423-426 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Sandpipers) (Birds—Behavior)

SOV/11-59-9-3/18

3(8)

AUTHOR: Denisova, M.V.

TITLE: Stages in Copper-Nickel Vein Mineralization in the Nittis-Kumuzh'ye-Travyanaya Massif

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 23-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes successive stages of ore formation on the example of the copper-nickel deposit of the Nittis-Kumuzh'ye-Travyanaya Massif on the Kola Peninsula. The ore is contained mainly in numerous veins and the difference of the ore composition in various veins has already been studied by V.K. Kotul'skiy, G.V. Kholmov, D.A. Shil'nikov and E.N. Yeliseyev. V.K. Kotul'skiy considers that the difference in composition and structure of these veins was caused by the differentiation of the sulfide magma during its move into fissures of rocks. G.V. Kholmov and D.A. Shil'nikov singled out two stages in the

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Stages in Copper-Nickel Vein Mineralization in the Nittis-Kumuzh'ye-Travyanaya Massif

process of mineralization, the magnetite and sulfide stages, conditioned, according to them, by different stages of injection of the same magma. According to the author, there are three stages of mineralization: the magnetite stage, the pyrrhotine-pentlandite stage and the chalcopyrite stage, separated from each other by tectonic disturbances, intermineralizing moves etc. During the first magnetite stage, ore was formed without the admixture of sulfide minerals, which were brought in during the next stage. Magnetite ores were formed partly by filling numerous fissures with magmatic solution or by the replacement of gabbro-pegmatites by the said mineral solution, especially in tectonically dislocated zones. In the second stage, the pyrrhotine-pentlandite ores were formed. They filled the newly formed fissures and also replaced the magnetite ores and the gabbro-

Stages in Copper-Nickel Vein Mineralization in the Nittis-Kumuzh'ye-Travyanaya Massif

pegmatite rocks (figure 1). The third stage of mineralization is characterized by a further change in the composition of the ore-containing solutions which formed ores mainly of chalcopyritic composition. Chalcopyrites fill the intervals between the grains of magnetite pentlandite and pyrrhotine and sometimes partially replace them. Fissures in the pyrrhotine-pentlandite veins served as channels for the penetration of cupreous solutions. These three mineralization stages are thus parts of a single intermittent ore-forming process, characterized by the "pulsating" flow of ore solutions. There are 4 diagrams, 2 photographs, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (VSEGEI) Ministerstva geologii

Stages in Copper-Nickel Vein Mineralization in the Nittis-Kumuzh'ye-Travyanaya Massif

i okhrany nedr SSSR/Leningrad (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute (VSEGEI) of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR/Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: 7 March 1958

DENISOVA, M.V.

Sulfide copper-nickel mineralization in a massif of basic and ultrabasic rocks in the Baikal folded area. Trudy VSEGEI 60:37-45 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Baikal Lake region--Sulfides)

DENISOVA, M.V.

"Ultrabasic and basic intrusions in the Pechenga region," by M.V. Denisova. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 5 no.2:131-132 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Pechenga District--Rocks, Igneous)

[redacted], A.V.

Conference on the geology of nickel deposits and prospects for finding nickel in the U.S.S.R. Sov. geol. 7 no.6:147-149 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

DENISOVA, M.V.; VEYSENBERG, V.N.

Therapeutic and prophylactic work at the Orsha Flax Combine.
Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.12:56-58 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(ORSHA—TEXTILE INDUSTRY—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

DENISOVA, M. V.; BERGEYEV, Yu. V.

Improvement of the properties of viscose cord in the process of twisting. Khim. volok. no.6:25-27 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Synthetic fabrics—Testing)

DENISOVA, N.A.

Outpatient treatment of inflammatory processes of the female genitalia by injections of novocaine with antibiotics. Kaz.med. zhur. no.4:49 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy rodil'nyy dom No.1 (glavnyy vrach - A.N.Korkina, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Ye.S.Akopyan).
(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE--DISEASES) (NOVOCAINE) (ANTIBIOTICS)

DENISOVA, N.F.

Economic effectiveness of the peroxide method of bleaching cotton fabrics in iron kiers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst. prom. no.4:11-16 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Cotton finishing) (Bleaching)

DENISOVA, N.F.

Technical and economic evaluation of the various methods of bleaching cotton fabrics. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.3:3-12 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

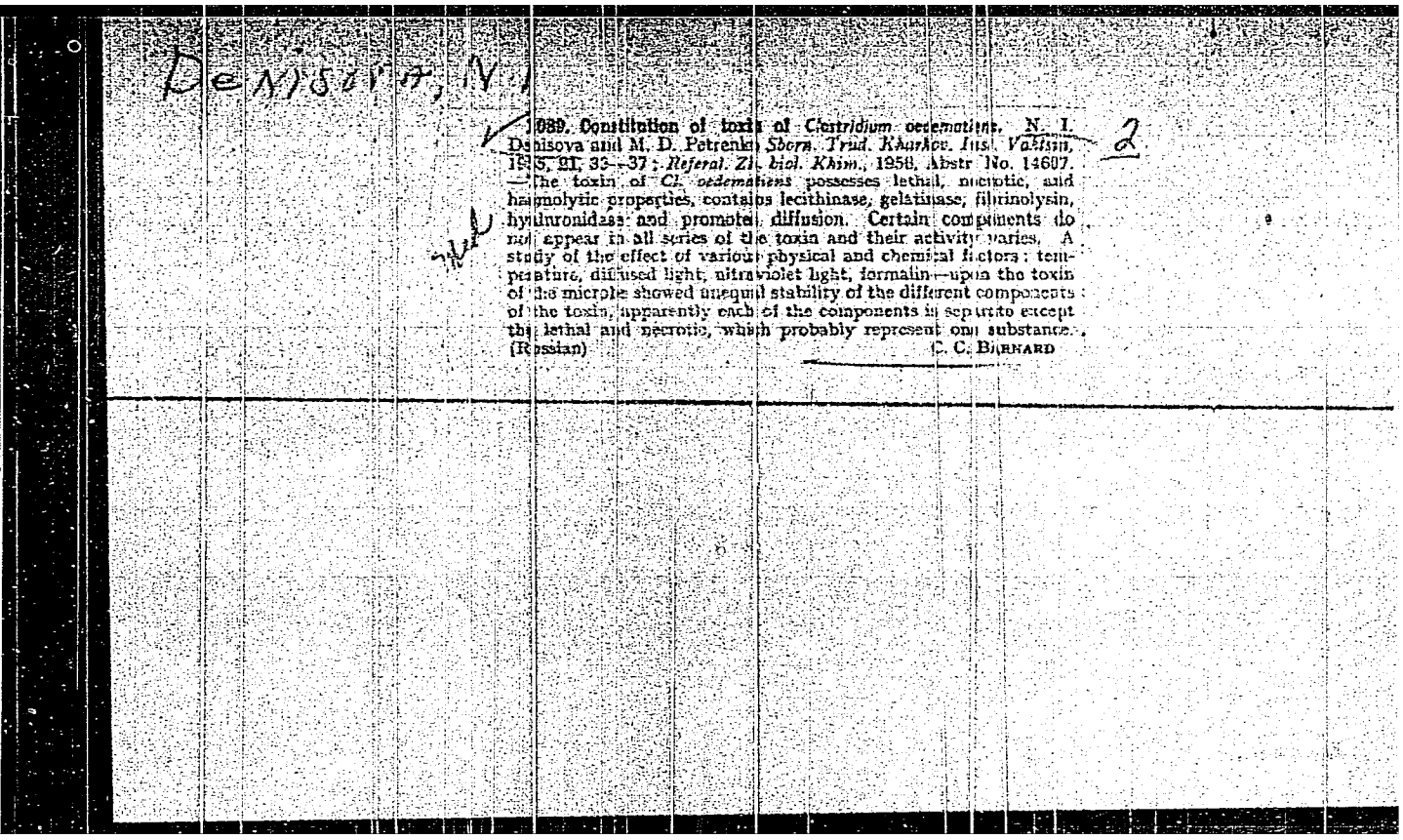
1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Cotton fabrics) (Bleaching)

MAL'CHONKOVA, A.S., inzh.; KOSTOMAROVA, S.I.; DENISOVA, N.G.; DIKIKH, L.S.; NEDORUBOV, Ye.Ye.; SHVYRKINA, R.P., udarnik kommunisticheskogo truda; VANYUSHIN, M.S.

Widen the movement of shock workers and collectives of communist labor in regional offices and village communication departments. Vest. sviazi 20 no.9:25-28 S'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Mytishchinskaya avtomaticheskaya telefonnaya stantsiya (for Mal'chonkova). 2 Nachal'nik L'vovskogo otdeleniya svyazi Podol'skogo rayona, Moskovskoy oblasti (for Kostomarova). 3 Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti inzhenera Lyublinskoy avtomaticheskoy telefonnoy stantsii (for Denisova). 4. Nachal'nik Tushinskoy kontory svyazi (for Dikikh). 5. Nachal'nik 3-go otdeleniya svyazi Noginska (for Nedorubov). 6. Ekspeditor Shchelkovskoy kontory svyazi (for Shvyrkina). 7. Nachal'nik Serpukhovskogo usilitel'nogo punkta (for Vanyushin).

(Telecommunication--Employees)
(Socialist competition)



Denisova, N. I.

1089. Constitution of toxin of *Clostridium oedematiens*. N. I. Denisova and M. D. Petrenko. *Sborn. Trud. Kharkov. Inst. Vaktsin.*, 1958, 21, 33–37; *Referat. Zh. biol. Khim.*, 1958, Abstr No. 14607. — The toxin of *Cl. oedematiens* possesses lethal, necrotic, and haemolytic properties, contains lecithinase, gelatinase, fibrinolysin, hyaluronidase and promotes diffusion. Certain components do not appear in all series of the toxin and their activity varies. A study of the effect of various physical and chemical factors: temperature, diffused light, ultraviolet light, formalin—upon the toxin of the microbe showed unequal stability of the different components of the toxin, apparently each of the components is separate except the lethal and necrotic, which probably represent one substance. (Russian)

C. C. Bernard

DENISOVA, N. M.

"Diurnal Activity Cycle of the Rana Esculenta L.", Dokl. AN SSSR, 61, No.4, 1948.

Moscow Pedagogical Inst.

DENISOVA, N.N.; KUSTOV, N.D.

Utilization of internal potentialities in spinning. Tekst. prom. 19 no.6:92-93 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Spinning)

L 41714-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6019529 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/004/0814/0816

AUTHOR: Denisova, N. D.; Safronov, Ye. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Phase equilibrium between liquid and gas in the $ZrCl_4$-$HfCl_4$ system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 4, 1966, 814-816

TOPIC TAGS: phase equilibrium, phase diagram, phase composition, phase analysis, zirconium compound, hafnium compound

ABSTRACT: Liquid-gas phase equilibrium of the $ZrCl_4$-$HfCl_4$ system was studied in the temperature interval ranging from the melting point to the critical temperature. Molar volumes and compositions of the liquid and gaseous phases were also determined in the 430°-500°C range for various $ZrCl_4$/$HfCl_4$ ratios. It was found that for $T \to T_{critical}$, the compositions of the liquid and gaseous phases were identical. It was also found that because of $T/T_{critical} = 0.925$ at 440°C, the critical temperature of the $ZrCl_4$-$HfCl_4$ system at $HfCl_4$ content →0 was 50°-60°C lower than the $T_{critical}$ of pure $ZrCl_4$.

The authors thank I. R. Krichevskiy and G. D. Yefremov for their valuable advice in

UDC: 541.012.6

Card 1/2

L 41714-66

ACC NR: AP6019529 O

conducting of experiments and for discussion of the results. Presented by Academician N. P. Sazhin on 9 September 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 15Aug65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

DENISOVA, N.P.

Preplanting treatment of corn seed with growth stimulants.
Sbor.nauch.rab.asp. VGU no.2:80-88 '62.
(MIRA 18:11)

DENISOVA, N. P.

A. N. PUDOVIK and N. P. DENISOVA (Kazan State University)

"Synthesis and Properties of Vinylphosphoric Esters, III, Synthesis of Ethoxy and Butoxyvinylphosphonic Esters" Sbornik Statei po Obshchei Khim 1,388-92 (1953)

This article is of possible significance for the reason that several new compounds are dexcribed, although it is impossible to determine by a perusal of the article whether any of the new compounds described therein are unusually toxic, because they represent a comparitively new variation of structure.

SATAYEVA, R.M.; BEYLIN, P.Ye.; LAGEDZA, I.A.; DENISOVA, N.P.

Data on the problem of a prophylactic and therapeutic regimen and its efficacy. Klin.med. 31 no.9:71-74 S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Makarovskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Kiyevskoy oblasti. (Sleep)

DENISOVA, N.V.; KALETSKIY, A.A.; ROMANOV, S.V.; CHUNIKHIN, S.P.

Black swans in the bodies of water of Moscow. Ornitologiia no.5:286-289 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Moscow—Swans)

DENISOVA, N. Ya.

N. Ya. Denisova , M. S. Segal' and L. A. Bergol'tseva - "The action of marphanile and sulfidine on stimulants of gas gangrene in experiment," Collection I. Trudy Ukr. in-ta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Mechnikova, Vol. XIV, Issue 1, 1948, p. 149-54

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

DENISOVA, N. Ya.

"A study of enzymes in stems of bac. perfringens," Trudy Ukr. in-ta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Mechnikova, Vol. XIV, Issue 1, 1948, P. 155-70

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

5818. Influence of medicinal hypnosis on development of experimental anaerobic infection. N. Ia. Denisova, G. F. Cherlas, and M. D. Petrenko *Sborn. Trud. Kharkov Inst. Vaktsin*, 1951, 21, 5–7; *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 84925.—Medicinal hypnosis was induced by subcut. injection of urethane (1 mg./g.). The experiments were performed on mice and guinea pigs. Antigen was injected simultaneously with the urethane or 20 and 80 min. after injecting the urethane, when the animals were already asleep. In the case of infection with 1 LD99 washed cells of *Clostridium perfringens*, *Cl. septicum* and *Cl. histolyticum*, urethane hypnosis protected some of the animals from death, but did not exert this protective action with 1½–2 LD99, nor with *Cl. oedematiens* nor *Cl. gangraenae vulvae*. When infected with 1 LD_{16} of cultures the experimental animals died at the same time as the controls. With an inoculation of 1 LD_{5} of toxin all animals died without exception, some of the experimental animals dying sooner than the controls. On injecting sleeping animals with one necrotic dose no necrotic process developed. The injection of two doses into narcotised animals produced only insignificant infiltrates and hyperaemia. (Russian) C. C. BARNARD

DENISOVA, N. IA.

C-5578. Study of conditions for toxin-formation in Cl. perfringens. M. R. Nechaevskaia, N. Ia. Denisova, and M. D. Petrenko (Khar. Trud. Kharkov Inst. Vaktsin, 1955, 21, 9—14; Referat. Zh. Biol., 1956, Abstr. No. 84931).—A study of toxin formation in Clostridium perfringens on various nutrient media showed that the least suitable was liver bouillon and the best were tryptic digest media. The optimal quantity of amino nitrogen for toxin formation is 200–190 mg.%. The max. of toxin formation occurred on Hottinger's bouillon after 6—7 hr. cultivation, and on Martin's bouillon after 8 hr. The optimal temp. for cultivation is 34—35°. Toxins obtained on tryptic bouillon from internal organs were weaker than toxins formed on medium from mouse tissue. For the toxin formation of Cl. perfringens tryptic bouillon from beef containing 270—200 mg.% of amino nitrogen, 1·8—2·5% of peptone with the addition of dextrin is suggested and, by way of a buffer, chemically pure chalk. A detailed description is given of the method of preparing the medium. From inoculation on to this medium of a strain of Cl. perfringens VR6K there was obtained a toxin containing 200—250 LD_{50} per ml. C. C. FARBAIRN. (Russian)

DENISOVA, N. YA.

5879. **Conditions for regular toxin-formation in** ***Clostridium perfringens.*** G. P. Gherkas, H. R. Nochaevskaia, N. Ia. Denisova, and M. D. Petrenko. *Sborn. Trud. Kharkov Inst. Vaktsin*, 1955, **21**, 15–17; *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 84938.—A study of the conditions under which it is possible to obtain *Cl. perfringens* toxin of uniform activity. There appeared to be no relation between age of initial culture and uniformity of toxin-formation. A relation was found between titre of toxin in the initial culture and subsequent toxin-formation; the higher the activity of toxin in the initial inoculated culture, the higher the titre in the bouillon. On inoculating a nutrient medium with a culture, previously dried in a vacuum apparatus, the strength of the toxin formed fluctuated within negligible limits (100-125 DL_{50} per ml.). Extremely effective was the employment as the initial dry culture of one previously passaged through pigeons with a toxicity of 300-400 LD_{50} per ml. (for the VR6K strain). With this there was regularly obtained a strain VR6K *Cl. perfringens* toxin with a strength of 300-400 LD_{50} per ml. (Russian) C. C. HARRARD.

Denisova, N. Ya.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic) S-5
Pathologic Anatomy.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12483

Author : Nechayevskaya, M.P., Denisova, N.Ya., Segal', M.S., Bardyug, P.A.

Inst : -

Title : Experimental Changes in the Tissues and Organs caused by Cl. sordelii

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Khar'kovsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1955, 21, 113-116

Abstract : A study was made of the organs of 32 guinea pigs that died 2-3 days after an intravenous injection of a Cl.sordellii culture. There was a glassy edema in a section of the paw. The muscles were flabby and could be easily torn. A microscopic study of soft tissues from the thigh at the site of injection revealed a gas phlegmon. Among the viscera, the most essential changes occured in the cardiac muscle and

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12483

lungs. A study of the organs and tissues of guinea pigs that had been injected with Cl. perfringens and Cl. oedematiens revealed that the character of their lesions was not different fron those caused by Cl. sordellii.

DENISOVA, N.Ye.: TSVETKOVA, Ye.V.

Analysis of aluminum-antimony-gillium alloys. Zav.lab. 27 no.6:656-657 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Aluminum-antimony-gallium alloys)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000310130004-9

DENISOVA, G. M., YEVSTIGNOVA, YU. I., [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], LEVINA, T. V., MISHCHENKO, B. B., POPOVA, G. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]ROVSKAYA, F. M., ANIKEYENKO, G. M., GORYASHCHENKO, I. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], STEPANOVA, Z. F., [illegible]SOVA, [illegible] I., [illegible]OVA, [illegible], [illegible], V. S.

"Hygienic characteristics of the day regimen of Moscow school children."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000310130004-9"

AKSENOVA, Z.I., kand. ekon. nauk; DENISOVA, O.N., inzh., retsenzent; GRAKHOVSKAYA, T.M., red.

[Economic aspects of freight transportation] Voprosy ekonomiki perevozok gruzov. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 164 p. (MIRA 17:6)

JENISOVA, R.

DENISOVIA, R.

GENERAL
PERIODICALS: VESTIS No. 2, 1958

DENISOVA, R. Antropological structure of East Latvians and East Lithuanians. In Russian. p. 21.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 2. February 1959, Unclass.

DENISOVA, R.

GENERAL

PERIODICALS: VESTIK, No. 3, 1958

DENISOVA, R. On the history of the formation of the anthropological structure of east Larvians and east Lithuanians. In Russian. p. 17

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

NEKHOROSHEV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; VOZDVIZHENSKIY, Aleksandr Ivanovich; DENISOVA, S.A., red.; YAKIMOVA, A.R., red.

[Mineral riches of the Mari A.S.S.R.] Mineral'nye bogatstva Mariiskoi ASSR. Ioshkar-Ola, Mariiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 53 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KONTSKIY, Feddey Martynovich, zasl. vrach Mariyskoy ASSR; DENISOVA, S.A., red.

[Physician and the patient; principles of medical service and the basic elements of mecical ethics] Vrach i bol'noi; kul'tura meditsinskogo obsluzhivaniia i osnovnye elementy vrachebnoi etiki. Izd.4. Ioshkar-Ola, Mariiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 108 p. (MIRA 17:8)

DENISOVA, S. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids 1 Nov 53

"A New Alkaloid From the Plant Heliotropium supinum," S. I. Denisova, G. P. Men'shikov and L. M. Utkin, All-Union Sci-Res Chem-Pharm Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze

DAN SSSR, Vol 93, No 1, pp 59-61

Isolated a new alkaloid from Heliotropium supinum in the form of its picrate. Found that it has the comp $C_{20}H_{31}O_7N$. Propose the name helipsupine for the alkaloid. Presented by Acad V. M. Rodionov 1 Sep 53.

275T5

DENISOVA, S.I.

20-5-43/60

AUTHOR PETROVA, M.F., DENISOVA, S.I. and MEN'SHIKOV, G.P.

TITLE An Investigation of Heliotropium Lasiocarpum Alkaloids. Dissociation of Lasiocarpic acid and its Esters in Caustic Sodium Solutions.
(Issledovaniye alkaloidov Heliotropium lasiocarpum. Raspad laziokarpinovoy kisloty i yeye efirov v rastvorakh yedkikh shchelochey.- Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957 Vol 114 Nr 5, pp 1073-1075 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT Lasiocarpic acid is a portion of the molecule of the alkaloid, lasiocarpin, where it etherifies the primary hydroxyl group of the amine-glycol, heliotridin. It is, however, so much destroyed in the saponification of the alkaloid by caustic sodium solutions that it cannot be obtained in a pure condition by this method. The free acid can best be obtained with an almost quantitative yield by catalytic reduction of the alkaloid with a platinum catalyst. On this occasion the primary hydroxyl group of heliotridin is reduced by an alkyl character. The lasiocarpic acid, being a saturated substance, is not altered on this occasion and can be obtained freely. With great probability it was also

CARD 1/4

20-5-43/60

An Investigation of Heliotropium Lasiocarpum Alkaloids. Dissociation of Lasiocarpic acid and its Esters in Caustic Sodium Solutions.

demonstrated that the lasiocarpic acid has a structure of 2-methyl-2,3-dioxy-4-methoxypentane-3- carbonic acid. The present investigation is dedicated to the study of the dissociation of lasiocarpic acid, which occurs when it is heated in alkaline solutions. The authors at once met with very unexpected results. It was found that in contrast to lasiocarpin the lasiocarpic acids (more precisely its salts) are highly resistant to alkali. In any case, those reaction conditions leading to a rapid dissociation of leasiocarpic acid in alkaloid saponification, influence the free acid only little. They enable its re-isolation with a 94-95 % yield. This induced the authors to suppose that there exists a great difference between the stability of the free lasiocarpic acid and its ethers. To check this, the methylether was produced from basiocarpic acid by diazomethane-influence in an ether solution. When heated in alkaline solutions this methylether behaved just as lasiocarpin. Here, too, the molecule of the acid itself rapidly dissociated. It was found that one of the splinters of the dissociated lasiocarpic acid is acetone. It was

An Investigation of Helio tropium Lasiocarpum Alkaloids. Dissociation of Lasiocarpic acid and its Esters in Caustic Sodium Solutions.

determined quantitatively as 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone. From its amount the dissociation speed of lasiocarpic acid was determined in the case of the free acid as well as in the case of its ethers. The airoxygen does not participate in this reaction. The results were the same in the case of access of air, in hydrogen or nitrogen. Tab.1 shows that the dissociation of lasiocarpic acid proceeds about 200 times more slowly than that of its ethers. The amount of acetone (about 95 % of theory) rapidly reaches this high limit after which it rises very slowly. This can probably be explained by the fact that the ether itself under alkali-influence is altered in two directions: acid-dissociation with formation of acetone on the one hand and saponification with formation of a more stable salt of the acid on the other hand. From the liberated amount of acetone it is also possible to estimate the speed of these two directions: molecule-dissociation is 20 times faster than saponification. The second part of lasiocarpic acid is an optically active

An Investigation of Heliotropium Lasiocarpum Alkaloids. Dissociation of Lasiocarpic acid and its Esters in Caustic Sodium Solutions.

acid $C_5H_{10}O_4$. After isolation is does not crystallize. From it was won a well crystallizing quinine salt with a melting point of 158-159°C. The latter acid was obtained from the methylether of lasiocarpic acid as well as from lasiocarpin. In the case of lasiocarpic acid the substituent activating the cleavage apparently is the carboxyl group. By comparison of the obtained results with published data and the here-mentioned formula of lasiocarpic acid it will not be hard to realize that its dissociation took place at the expense of splitting of the C-C bond between the second and third carbon atom.

(1 Table, 3 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION: Institute for experimental pathology and cancer therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. (Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED BY: A.I.OPARIN, member of the Academy.

SUBMITTED: -

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

SOV/79-28-7-34/64

AUTHORS: Denisova, S. I., Petrova, M. F., Men'shikov, G. P.

TITLE: The Decomposition of Macrotominic Acid and the Acid of Heliosupine in Alkali Liquors (Raspad makrotominovoy kisloty i kisloty iz geliosupina v rastvore gedkikh shchelochey)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1882-1885 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The alkaloid macrotomine is an ester of macrotominic acid. The latter is, however, attacked to such a high degree by the saponification of the alkaloid in its formation in the alkaline way that it can not be obtained in pure state. Therefore the explanation of its structure had to proceed from the alkaloid ester itself, on which occasion the authors in their investigation of the products of its oxidation decomposition by the action of periodic acid found that it is most probably a 2-methyl-2,3,4-trioxypentane-3-carboxylic acid (I). Macrotomine as ester of the saturated amino alcohol of trachelantamidine cannot yield a free acid of the above mentioned structure by catalytic reaction; it was, however, char-

Card 1/3

The Decomposition of Macrotominic Acid and the Acid of Heliosupine in Alkali Liquors

acterized by the catalytic reduction of the closely related heliosupine with platinum and by the production of its slowly decomposing acid. This was achieved in the form of a quinine salt and then was further proved by a thecretically founded way of comparison. In the comparison of the structural investigations carried out with macrotominic acid the conclusion must be drawn that its decomposition is the result of the decomposition of the C-C-binding between two or three carbon atoms (see scheme). In the alkaline saponification of macrotomine and heliosupine, which are esters of the acids with a structure 2-methyl-2,3,4-trioxypentane-3-carboxylic acid, they decompose into the acetone and dioxybutyric acid. This decomposition takes place also on a heating of the free acid (i.e., their salts) from heliosupine in alkali liquor, however, much more slowly (by the 200-fold) than is the case with macrotominic acid. There are 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/79-28-7-34/64

The Decomposition of Macrotominic Acid and the Acid of Heliosupine in Alkali Liquors

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1957

1. Acids--Decomposition 2. Acids--Structural analysis

Card 3/3

DENISOVA, S.I.; MEN'SHIKOVA, G.P.; KARAULOVA, Ye.Ya.

Isolation of a dark violet amphorus pigment from the mycelium of Actinomyces fulvoviolaceus strain 9700. Trudy Inst. microbiol. no.8:338 '60. (MIRA14:1)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCETALES)

5.3900

77412
SOV/79-30-1-73/78

AUTHORS: Denisova, S. I., Kucheryavenko, L. P., Men'shikov, G. P.

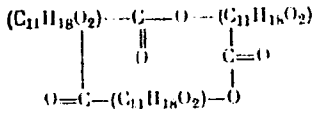
TITLE: Concerning a New Antibiotic Isolated From the Group Actinomyces Fluorescens

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 1, pp 332-334 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new antibiotic--crystalline (lustrous, snow-white needles), optically inactive compound with empirical formula $C_{36}H_{54}O_{12}$ and melting point 142-143° --was isolated from mycelium of actinomycete 2703 of the group Actinomyces fluorescens and called "fluorin." The compound was isolated from the raw mycelium (obtained from the laboratory supervised by N. A. Krasil'nikov--Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) by repeated extractions, first with acetone and then with ether (after the acetone was removed by distillation). The crystals, which separate from the oily residue after distillation of ether, were redissolved in several portions

Card 1/3

of ether, which again was distilled off. The solid residue was recrystallized many times from methyl and ethyl alcohols alternately. Results of hydrolysis (ester number was found to be 250 as compared with the calculated figure of 249 for three ester groups in the molecule; the only product was found to be the acid of the formula $C_{11}H_{18}O_2(OH)COOH$ which had no carbonyl groups in the hydrocarbon chain; the two oxygen atoms in it probably belong to two ether groups) and the fact that fluorin has no active hydrogen led to the conclusion that fluorin is a cyclic ester of the same hydroxyacid of the formula:



Concerning a New Antibiotic Isolated From the Group Actinomyces Fluorescens

77412
SOV/79-30-1-73/78

The authors plan to continue the study of the acid structure. According to experimental results obtained by the Laboratory of Chemotherapy of the Infectious Diseases at the All-Union Scientific Research Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute, fluorin is active in vitro toward tubercle bacilli, but its activity is almost completely destroyed by blood serum. Elemental analysis and determination of functional groups for this study was performed by V M. Rakova under the supervision of A. D Chinayeva. Ye. Ya. Karaulova took part in the experimental part of this work. There is 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1958

Card 3/3

MEN'SHIKOV, G.P.; DENISOVA, S.I.

Isolation of actinomycetes from the Actinomyces fluorescens group. Antibiotiki 7 no.1:31-32 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES)

DENISOVA, S.I.; OVCHINNIKOVA, G.A.; MEN'SHIKOV, G.P.

Study of the antibiotic "fluorin." Part 2: Structure of the skeleton of hydroxy acid formed in the hydrolysis of "fluorin." Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:2058-2061 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Antibiotics)

MEN'SHIKOV, G.P.; KUCHERYAVENKO, L.P.; DENISOVA, S.I.

Amino acid composition of actinomycins of the "Antibiotic No. 2703". Antibiotiki 9 no.4:309-311 Ap '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 08562-67 EWT(1) JK

ACC NR: AP6033276 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/004/0970/0973

AUTHOR: Denisova, S. I.; Kuimova, T. P.; Menshikov, G. P.; Krasil'nikov, N. A. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

ORG: Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, Academy of Medical Sciences, SSSR (Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR); Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: An antiphage, antitumor substance extracted from *Actinomyces globisporus* which specifically reacts with DNA

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 4, 1966, 970-973

TOPIC TAGS: fungus, DNA, bacteriophage, neoplasm, amino acid

ABSTRACT: The antiphage action of a substance present in cultures of *Actinomyces globisporus* (strain 81) on various organic media was studied using special sensitive actinophage strains. This antiphage action is removed by high-molecular-weight DNA of the thymus or DNA from other sources (calf pancreas and herring sperm in these experiments), but low-molecular-weight products of enzymatic or acid hydrolysis of DNA of the thymus, RNA, and albumin do not neutralize the antiphage activity of strain 81. A water-soluble powder extracted from

Card 1/2 UDC: 612.396.17

L 08562-67

ACC NR: AP6033276 2

Actinomyces globisporus culture fluid was active against gram-positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus* 209, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus mycoides*, and *Sarcina lutea*), but was inactive with respect to gram-negative bacteria, yeasts, and fungi. It has been demonstrated that preparation 81 retards the growth of some transplanted animal tumors, such as Ehrlich ascites tumors, and cultures of human cancer cells. Analysis of preparation 81 shows the presence of amino acids and the sugars xylose, arabinose, and glucose, suggesting that the substance is a glucoprotein. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

DENISOVA, S.O.

MENSHIKOV, G.P.; DENISOVA, S.O.; MASSAGETOV, P.S.

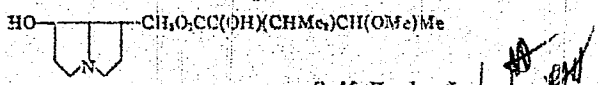
Alkaloids of Turneforcia sibirica. I. New alkaloid turneforcine. Zhur.Obshchey Khim. 22, 1465-7 '52. (MLRA 5:8)
(CA 47 no.15:7512 '53)

1. S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem.Pharm. Inst., Moscow.

DENISOVA, S.O.

USSR

Alkaloids of Rindera echinata. I. New alkaloid echinatine and its structure. G. P. Men'shikov and S. O. Denisova (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Sci. Research Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *Zournal Obshchei Khim.* 2, 1458–61(1953).—Extn. of upper parts of *R. echinata* with $(CH_2Cl)_2$ in the presence of 10% NH_4OH, followed by transfer of the alkaloids into $CHCl_3$ and evapn. of the ext. gave an oil which with picrolonic acid gave *picrolonate* of *echinatine*, $C_{11}H_{19}O_3N.C_{10}H_8O_5N_4$, m.p. 206° (from EtOH). The *free base* is an oil which is optically active. Saponification with 10% aq. alc. NaOH gave viridifloric acid and heliotridane. Hydrogenation of echinatine over PtO_2 in MeOH gave viridifloric acid and hydroxyheliotridane, b_7 119–20°. Thus echinatine has the following structure



G. M. Kosolapoff

DENISOVA, S.V., aspirant

Early diagnosis of pregnancy. Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.3:53-55 Mr '61. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva lesostepi i Polesi'ya UkrSSR.

DENISOVA, T.B.

KUZNETSOV, Boris Grigor'yevich, inzh.; MITIN, Vladimir Ivanovich, inzh.; DENISOVA, T.B., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Electric equipment of locomotives; operation and repair] Teplovoznaia elektroapparatura; ekspluatatsiia i remont. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 150 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Locomotives—Maintenance and repair)

KISHINEVSKIY, M.Kh.; DENISOVA, T.B.

Kinetics of mass transfer from a rotating disk in the laminar flow. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.7:1544-1550 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 35364-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AR6017809 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/E010/E010

AUTHORS: Denisova, T. B.; Kishinevskiy, M. Kh.

32
B

TITLE: Experimental determination of the coefficients of molecular diffusion

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1E77

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy dokl. 1-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Kishinevsk. politekhn. in-ta. Kishinev, 1965, 77-78

TOPIC TAGS: physical diffusion, molecular physics, liquid property

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out on the dissolution of benzoic acid in water-glycerine mixtures in solutions of saccharose in water, by the method of dissolving rotating discs in the laminar and turbulent modes. In the former case the reduction of the experimental data was by the Levich formula, and in the latter by a formula derived by M. Kh. Kishinevskiy. The calculations have shown that both theoretical formulas give perfectly comprable values of the molecular-diffusion coefficient. The greatest discrepancy between them is ~8%. P. Suyetin. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

DENISOV, V.I.; KRUTEL', A.T.; PODLESSKAYA, Ye.M.; BREDIKHINA, A.M.; SUCHALKINA, Z.P.; VERESHCHAGINA, N.M.; DENISOVA, T.F.; PIROGOV, V.I., red.; KUZIN, N., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Belgorod Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Belgorodskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Orel, Gosstatizdat, 1959. 253 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Belgorodskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Belgorodskoy oblasti (for Pirogov).
(Belgorod Province--Statistics)

DENISOVA, Tat'yana Nikolayevna; PONOMAREV, S.A., redaktor; RYBIN, I.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Lesson plans in geometry for class 7 (from work practice); manual for teachers] Plany urokov po geometrii v 7 klasse (iz opyta raboty); posobie dlia uchitelei. 2-e izd. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministertva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1954. 132 p. (MIRA 8:4)
(Geometry--Study and teaching)

NEVSKIY,A. (CHerkassk); DENISOVA,T.N. (Moskva); OBUKHOVSKAYA,Ye.N.

Teachers about a new collection of arithmetical problems.
Mat. v shkole no.2:76-79 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Arithmetic--Problems, exercises, etc.) (Ponomarev, S.A.)
(Syrnev, N.I.)

DENISOVA, Tat'yana Nikolayevna; PONOMAREV, S.A., redaktor; DZHATIYEV, S.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Lesson plans in Geometry for the seventh grade; based on experience. Manual for teachers] Plany urokov po geometrii v 7 klasse; iz opyta raboty. Posobie dlia uchitelei. Izd. 3-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1956. 117 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Geometry—Study and teaching)

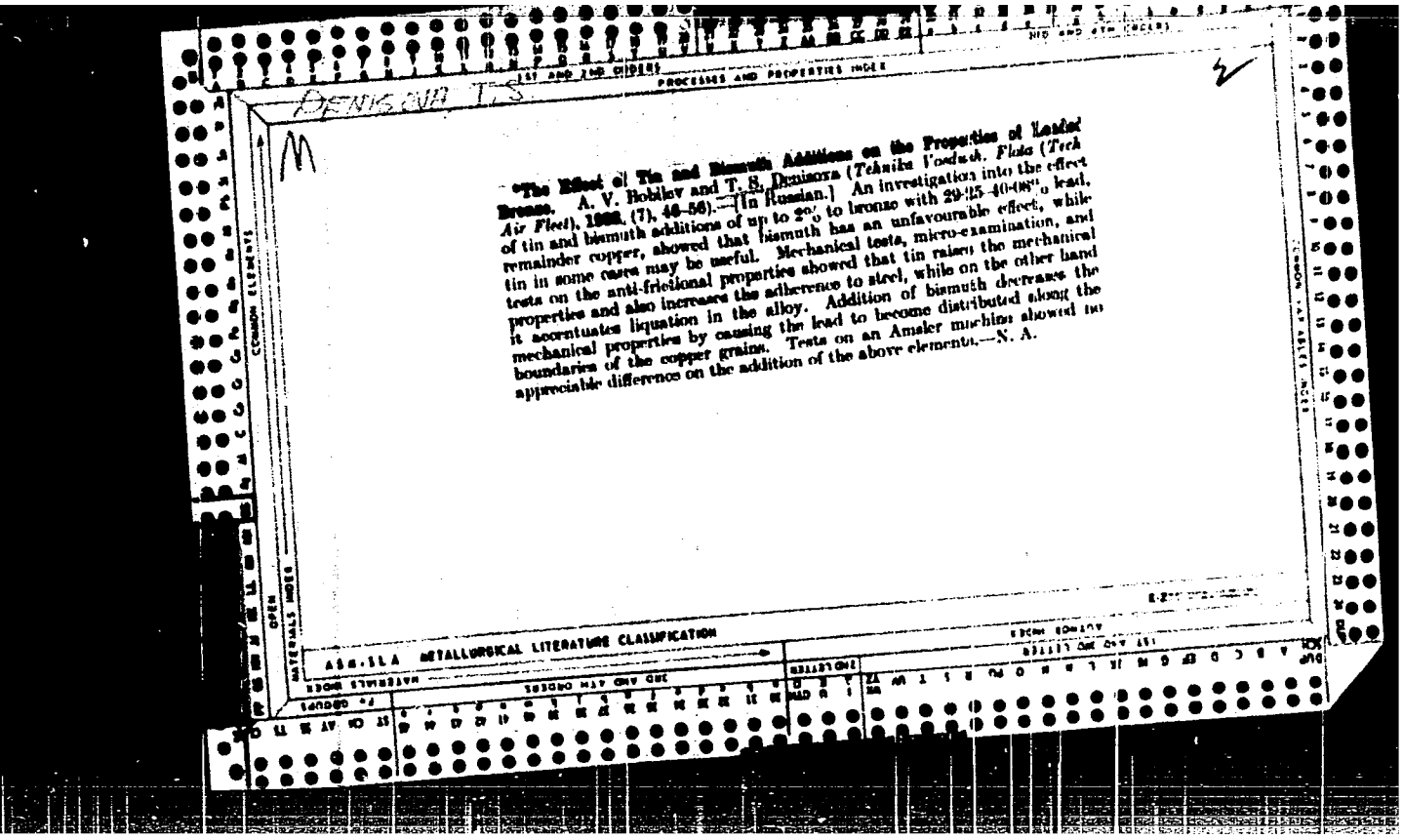
DENISOVA, Tat'yana Nikolayevna; GEORGIYEVSKAYA, Valentina Stepanovna; LEPESHKINA, N.I., redaktor; DZHATIYEV, S.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Lesson plans in algebra for the 7th grade; manual for teachers] Plany urokov, po algebre v VII klasse; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1956. 149 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(Algebra--Study and teaching)

DENISOVA, T.N. (Moskva)

Teaching the subject "factoring." Mat. v shkole no.4:18-23 Jl-Ag '56. (Factors (Algebra)) (MLRA 9:9)



"The Effect of Tin and Bismuth Additions on the Properties of Leaded Bronze. A. V. Bobilev and T. S. Denisova (*Tekniko Vozdush. Flota* (*Tech Air Fleet*), 1953, (7), 46–56).—[In Russian.] An investigation into the effect of tin and bismuth additions of up to 2% to bronze with 29·25–40·08% lead, remainder copper, showed that bismuth has an unfavourable effect, while tin in some cases may be useful. Mechanical tests, micro-examination, and tests on the anti-frictional properties showed that tin raises the mechanical properties and also increases the adherence to steel, while on the other hand it accentuates liquation in the alloy. Addition of bismuth decreases the mechanical properties by causing the lead to become distributed along the boundaries of the copper grains. Tests on an Amsler machine showed no appreciable difference on the addition of the above elements.—N. A.

KUZHETSOV, Timofey Fedorovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; DENISOVA, T.V., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Electric equipment of diesel locomotives] Elektricheskoe oborudovanie teplovozov. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 255 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Diesel locomotives--Electric equipment)

KRAVCHINA, Ivan Petrovich; LARIONOV, Lenarm Petrovich; DENISOVA, T.V., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Rheostatic tests of TE3 diesel locomotives in the car barn] Reostatnye ispytaniia teplovozov TE3 v depo. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1960. 40 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Diesel locomotives--Testing)

ZHUKOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich, inzh.; PLATONOV, Ye.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; DENISOVA, T.V., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Faults in the electric machines of diesel locomotives and methods for correcting them] Neispravnosti teplovoznykh elektricheskikh mashin i ikh ustranenie. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 117 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Diesel locomotives—Repairing)

DENISOVA, T.V., inzh.

Practical recommendations on the maintenance of the main generator. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.1:19-20 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Diesel locomotives) (Electric generators--Maintenance and repair)

TEREKHOV, V.M., inzh.; MURZHIN, I.I., inzh.; LEVITSKIY, A.L., inzh.; retsenzent; MOISEYEV, G.A., inzh., retsenzent; NOVOSEL'SKIY, B.S., inzh., retsenzent; DENISOVA, T.V., inzh., retsenzent; YEREMEYEV, A.S., inzh., retsenzent; DZHAVAKHYAN, T.V., inzh., retsenzent; BOL'SHAKOV, A.S., inzh., retsenzent; SHCHERBACHEVICH, G.S., inzh., retsenzent; KLIMOV, N.N., inzh., retsenzent; KHARLAMOV, P.G., inzh., retsenzent; VIL'CHINSKIY, V.L., inzh., retsenzent; KONOVALOV, S.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; MAMCHENKO, V.P., inzh., retsenzent; YURCHENKO, I.F., inzh., retsenzent; POLEKHA, A.M., inzh., red.; MEL'NIKOV, V.Ye., inzh., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the diesel locomotive operator] Spravochnik mashinista teplovoza. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 479 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KUZNETSOV, B.G., inzh.; MITIN, V.I., inzh.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, B.S., inzh., retsenzent; DENISOVA, T.V., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Electrical equipment of diesel locomotives] Teplovoznaia elektricheskaia apparatura. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, "Transport" 1964. 190 p. (MIRA 17:2)

VIKSNE, A.; VIKSNE, J.; DENISOVA, U.[translator]; KASPARSONA, G. [translator]; LEGZDINA, Zh. [Legzdina, Z.] [translator]; POISHA, Ya. [Poisa, J.] [tranalator]; TOLSTOPYATOVA, R. [translator]; ALKSNE, B., red.; BERZINA, K., red.; SILINS,V., tekhn. red.

[Riga Zoological Garden] Rizhskii zoologicheskii sad. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1957. 1 v. (chiefly illus). (MIRA 14:12)

(Riga--Zoological gardens)

DENISOVA, V., inzh.; RAYKHMAN, S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GLAGOLEVA, T., kand.tekhn.nauk; EL'TERMAN, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technicalinformation. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.4:32-35 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti (for Denisova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Raykhman).

(Technological innovations)

1. DENISOVA, V. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Dams

7. Stability against the breaking-up of impermeable reinforcements of up-stream earth dam slopes. Gidr.stroi., 21, no. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

Denisova, V. A.

KUDRYAKOVA, N.A.; BRUSILOVSKAYA, V.A.; BULAYEVA, A.M.; DENISOVA, V.A.; KAPOROVA, A.V.

Strengthen the role of the plant laboratory. Tekst. prom. 17 no.3: 53 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Textile research)

DENISOVA, V.A. (Moskva)

Improve the organization of wage payments in factories. Shvein. prom. no.5:16-21 Jl-Ag [i.e.S-O] '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Wage payment systems) (Clothing industry)

SHARLAY, R.I., prof.; MALYUKOV, V.M., kand.med.nauk; DENISOVA, V.F.

Use of neocide in the treatment of malignant neoplasms. Trudy Khar. med. inst. no.52:17-25 '59. (MIRA 14:11)
(ETHANE) (CANCER)

AFANAS'YEV, A.S.; DENISOVA, V.G.

Effect of arsenic content of steels on their corrosion resistance.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.6:621-625 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KEPERSHA, L.M.; GAYDUKOV, I.M.; BOVIN, Ye.I.; DENISOVA, V.P.; PANOV, A.M.; SHVETS, G.I.

Rubber coating of metal-cord cloth in a cord calender unit. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.8:29-33 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti i Omskiy shinnyy zavod.

BABINETS, Andrey Yevtikhiyevich; GORDIYENKO, Yevgeniya Yemel'yanovna; DENISOVA, Vera Romanovna; TITOVA, N.M., red.; KOMOVSKAYA, A.R., tekhn. red.

[Therapeutic mineral waters and health resorts of the Ukraine] Lechebnye mineral'nye vody i kurorty Ukrainy. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1963. 164 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(UKRAINE--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

DENISOVA, V. V.

"Osteo-Plastic Resection of Ankylosed Knee-Joint." Sov. Med. No. 2, 1949.

Clinic Hosp. Surgery, Yaraslavl Med. Inst.

DENISOVA, Ye. A.

"Crises in Hypertensive Disease, (Clinical Aspect, Hemodynamics, and Treatment)." Cand Med Sci, Acad Med Sci, USSR, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

DENISOVA, Ye.A.: RATNER, N.A.; SMAZHNOVA, N.A.

Treatment of crises in hypertension. Trudy AMN SSSR 25:28-42 '53.
(HYPERTENSION) (MLRA 8:8)
(CRISES AND CRITICAL DAYS (PATHOLOGY))

DENISOVA, YE.A.

FATKIYEVA, M.N.; KLIMOV, V.S.; GOLBARENKO, N.I.; DENISOVA, Ye.A.; ERINA, Ye.V.; OSTAPKOVICH, V.Ye.

Early diagnosis of chronic radiation sickness. Vest.rent. i rad. no.2:16-23 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov)
(RADIATION SICKNESS, diagnosis)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Effect of Physical Factors T-14

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65855

Author : Denisova Ye.A.

* Inst :

Title : The Problem of the Functional State of the Liver in Persons Having Contact with Radioactive Substances.

Orig Pub : Med. Radiologiya, 1957, 2, No 6, 44-49

Abstract : No abstract

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Card : 1/1

DENISOVA Ye. A.

RATNER, N.A.; DENISOVA, Ye.A.; SMAZHNOVA, N.A.

[Crisis in hypertension] Gipertonicheskie kriz;. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 135 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(HYPERTENSION)

41579
S/241/62/010/010/001/007
D296/D307

27.1220

AUTHOR: Denisova, Ye.A.

TITLE: The speed of arterial pulse wave propagation used as a tool for assessing the functional state of the cardiovascular system in persons exposed to chronic irradiation

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 10, 1962, 28-32

TEXT: The speed of arterial pulse wave propagation can be used as an index of the elasticity of the arterial wall and the tone of its constituent muscles. Exposure to radiation is followed by vasomotor disorders: after initial vasodilation, vasoconstriction can be observed. The speed of pulse wave spread can be measured by simultaneous recording of the pulse wave at two points of the arterial system As a rule, in a normal individual, the speed was found to be lower in arteries of the elastic type (carotid artery to femoral artery): 'V_e' than in arteries of the muscular type (femoral artery to a. dorsalis pedis): 'V_m' and hence V_m/V_e is usually greater than 1.

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The speed of arterial pulse wave ...

213 people exposed to occupational radiation hazards were investigated. 166 of them had been exposed for less than 5 years and 67 for more than 5 years. The control group consisted of 220 subjects not exposed to radiation. Raised or lowered blood pressure, bradycardia and vasomotor lability were found more frequently in the experimental than in the control group. The speed of pulse wave propagation was variable in this group also; initially the speed of arterial pulse wave propagation is increased; after prolonged exposure (over 5 years) lower than normal speed of spread, hypotonia and bradycardia can be observed; these changes were more marked in the arteries of the muscular type. A higher speed was mainly found in persons with a higher or labile blood pressure. The author assumes that prolonged exposure to small doses of ionizing radiation increases the excitability of the vasomotor center and causes changes in the vascular tone. There are 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1962

Card 2/2

GOLODETS, R.G.; DENISOVA, Ye.A.; PONIZOVSKAYA, A.I.

Fubromegan for the treatment of vasovegetative disturbances in occupational diseases. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.7:95-97 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Radiologicheskoye otdeleniya kliniki professional'nykh zabolevaniy Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabovelaniy AMN SSSR.

IL'INA, L.I.; GORBARENKO, N.I.; DENISOVA, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Relation between the electrical activity of the cerebral cortex and protein metabolism under chronic effect of ionizing radiations. Med.rad. 9 no.9:8-13 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

L 21700-66 EWT(m) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6014390 SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/004/0009/0014

AUTHOR: Lebedev, V. N. (Moscow); Gus'kova, A. K. (Moscow); Ponizovskaya, A. I. (Moscow); Denisova, Ye. A. (Moscow); Gribova, I. A. (Moscow); Salatskaya, M. I. (Moscow); L'vovskaya, E. N. (Moscow)

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy); Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases AMN SSSR (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Clinical and dosimetric data derived from observation of personnel operating a 10-Gev OIYAI synchrophasotron (Analysis of results of dosimetric monitoring from 1956--1962)

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 4, 1966, 9-14

TOPIC TAGS: radiation effect, industrial hygiene, medical examination, systole, diastole, bradycardia

ABSTRACT: Workers operating a 10-Gev synchrophasotron at the high-energy laboratory of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in the period of 1955—1962 were examined, and clinical test results were correlated with data derived from dosimetric monitoring. Levels of influence of x-rays, gamma radiation, beta radiation, and fast neutron radiation (the latter in the energy range of 0.5—200 Mev) were determined by various methods. Workers were divided into three groups according to the kind

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ACC NR: AP6014390

and level of radiation to which they had been habitually exposed. It was found that the first group, consisting of people directly involved in the operation and repair of the synchrophasotron, in servicing of linear accelerators, etc., received doses from 2—3 rem (the maximum permissible dose was set at 5 rem/yr). The second group, consisting of physicists and engineers conducting the experiments, together with technicians and mechanics, received about the same amounts of radiation. The third group, auxiliary personnel such as electricians and janitors exposed to radiation only occasionally, averaged less than 0.5 rem/yr. Two hundred and fifty-four workers (all groups) were given thorough physical examinations in the course of the 8-yr observation period. Eighty-five percent of the subjects were men, 95% were under 40, and 67% had periods of service from 4—10 yr. Two hundred and two control subjects were given the same tests. The following functional shifts, all within physiological norms, were noted in the experimental group: 1) Seventeen percent of the experimental group had a systolic pressure of 100 mm or lower, as compared with 5% of the controls, and 35% had a systolic pressure of 105 mm or lower, as against 21% of the controls. 2) Diastolic pressure was also decreased in the experimental group, but to a lesser extent. 3) Pulse pressure in the experimental group averaged 40.6 mm as against 44 mm in the controls. 4) In the experimental group, tonus of blood vessels in the lower extremities was somewhat decreased. 5) Bradycardia was noted in 45% of the experimental group as compared with 28% of the controls. It must be noted that these variations did not hinder work capacity or seriously detract from the overall health of the subjects investigated. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec64/ ORIG REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 4250

Card 2/2

1. DENISOVA, Ye. K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Carotene

7. Rich source of carotene. Apt. delo no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

ASOYEVA, Ye.Z.; DAUKSHA, A.D.; DENISOVA, Ye.K.

Chemical composition of Alhagi persarum Boiss et Buhse. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.biol.nauk no.3:74-76 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Pyatigorskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(ASHKHABAD REGION—ALHAGI)